DOWN IN THE GREAT DEEP.

LOSS OF THE OCEAN STEAMER SOURLIER

GREAT SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.

RESULTS OF BREAKING A GOOD RULE

"If You Bon't Know Where You Arc. Stop."

Heartrending Details of the Loss of

the Ship and the Auguish of the Friends of the Lost Upon Hearing the News-The Vessel, Captain and Nearly 300 Lives Lost, &r., &c.

Loxpon, May 8 -- Intelligence of a shocking marine disaster has just reached this city. The Engle line steamsnip Schiller, Captain Thomas, which sailed from New York April 28 for Hamourg, by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, has been wrecked off the Scilly Isles. It is believed that two hundred persons have perished.

LONDON, May 8, 12:00 p. m .- Additional partie dars thus far received of the wreck of the steamship Schiller show that the disaster is fully as terrible as at first reported. The needent occurred at one o'clock this moraing, at which hour the steamship struck on the dangerous Retarriere ledges, near Bishop's Rock. A fug prevailed at the time. A boat belonging to St. Agnes, the southern-most of the Scilly islands, has landed some of the survivors of the wreck at St. Mary's island, another of the Scillys. These survivors were picked up while swimming with the tide. They declare the sumberof lives lost by the disaster in two hundred. A fearful sea is raging, and it is scarcely pussible for beats engaged in searching for survivors to live. The Scilly lifeboat has put of for the wreck. curred at one o'clock this moraing, at which hour

beat has put off for the wreck.

ONLY SEVEN SURVIVOES.

London, May 8, 1 p. m.—Up to this hour five passengers and two of the crew of the steamship Schiller are known to have been saved. It is known that the captain and the second mate were drowned. The steamship is now lying broadshie on the rocks. She is under water and her mainmast is gone. A steamer and several boats are cruising about the scene of the wreck searching for survivors. The disaster was owing to the dense fog, which prevented either of the Soilly lights being seen.

EXCITEMENT IN LORDON. London, May 8, 2 p. m.—The wreck of the steamship Schiller has caused great excitement in this city. Extras containing all the particulars at hand of the disaster have been issued by several of the newspapers. Later dispatches hold out the kope that some persons may have escaped and reached other of the Scilly islands.

THE ILL-PATED SHIP AND HER CAPTAIN. New York, May 8.—The agents in New York the Engle line say that Captain Thomas, of the chiller, was the oldest commander in the line; Schiller, was the coldest commander in the line; that he was for many years in the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and that he occupied a high place among British sailors. He was with great difficulty induced to leave the British service to enter that of the Eagle line. The Schiller was one of the newest and boat boats The Schiller was one of the newest and bost boats in the trans-continental service—large and strong, and constructed on the latest pattern. She was built en the Clyde, by the Robert Napier & Sona. Her sister ship is the Lessing. These two vessels let this port for home densely crowded, being the first to take advantage of the opening of the spring travel to Europe. They were the last two steamers that sailed under the flag of the Eagle line, which had been consolidated with the Hamburg American line. Previous to the departure of the Schiller the company's vessels had gone out with light passenger lists.

GRIEF AND THEROR OF THE PRIENDS OF THE LOST.

of cotton, 2,513 barrels of reshn, 4,000 Sushels of corn, and a large consignment of leaf tobacco.

GRIEF AND TERROR OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LOST.

The offices of the company in this city were besieged during the morning by friends of those who sailed in the vessel, and the scenes of distress which resulted from a confirmation of the news that the vessel had been lost was pitiful to behold. One man, who had a wife and two children on board, fell into a fainting it on being informed of the fate of his family, and iond wailings were to be heard on all sides.

THE CABIN PASSINGERS

Were Mr. William Zach, Consul of German Empire, Mrs. William Zach, Consul of German Empire, Mrs. William Zach, Miss Margaret Zach, Havana; Mrs. Joseph Schlatz, Milwaukee; Mr. H. Bachmann, Mr. M. Wasserman, Mr. Honry Stern, Mrs. C. Gregory, Master Frank Gregory, New York; Miss S. Dimock, M. D., Miss E. Greene, Beston; Miss Caroline M. Crace, Washington, D. C. Mr. Carl Schmidt, Mrs. W. T. Smith, New York; Mrs. Henry Friend, Milwaukee; Mr. Paul Reif, New York; Mrs. M. Stein, Mr. Jacob Lamifoun, Milwaukee; Mr. Arnold Schwarzenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. A. Arnold Schwarzenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. A. Arnold Schwarzenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. Arnold Schwarzenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. A. Hearth of the Mrs. Mrs. New York; Mr. J. Brunner, Mr. E. Kahn, New York; Mr. J. Brunner, Mr. E. Kahn, New York; Mr. Loo Weste, Mrs. Hermine Weste, Miss Caverley, Mrs. Chiladelphia; Mrs. Coverley, Miss Caverley, Mrs. Chiladelphia; Mrs. Caverley, Miss Caverley, Mrs. Hermine Weste, Miss J. Mann, Philadelphia; Mrs. Caverley, Miss Caverley, Mrs. Rechildren, Mr. Loo Weste, Mrs. Hermine Weste, Mrs. Lond Krs. Louis, Mrs. Lena Ktrohneler, Baltimore; Mr. Ford Kreuter, New York; Mr. C. E. Aulje, Oolumbus, Ohlo; Mr. Alois Stoelling, Manter George Stoelting, Mrs. Lena Ktrohneler, Baltimore; Mr. Fred Kreuter, New York; Mr. C. E. Aulje, Oolumbus, Ohlo; Mr. Alois Stoelmann, Mrs. Louis, Mrs. Lena Ktrohneler, Baltimore; Mr. Fred Kreuter, New York; Mr. C. E. Aulje, Oolumbus, Ohlo; Mr. Alois St

SCHILLER'S STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

E. Nelson, Thos. Fimmer, Theo. Lyniel, Herman Depheide, Theo. Zoffel. Ubristian Roach, two adults, Aug. Polssoch, Mrs. Sophia Hoake, Mrs. Elizabeth Henning, Williamsourg; M. A. Horst, New York: Walt Saller, Albir Bohmer, Highland Fally, N. Y.: Lyensberle, New York.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHILLER. Thomas, commander: H. Hillers, chief. Poleman, second officer: G. Freeser: R. Heintse, fourth officer: L. Fah,

LIST OF THE SAVED. Lendon, May 8, 2:50 p. m.—Up to this hour it s known that the following persons have been aved from the wrock of the Schiller: H. Hillers, this felicer, and a sesman: Lemke and Balling, tokers; Gonidberg, Wallis, Peterson and Peck, saltery: Louis Relderer, cabin passenger, of New York: Stern, (probably br. F. S. Stern.) cabin assenger, of Shenandonh, Pa.; Kuhn, (probably Mr. F. Shenandonh, Pa.; Kuhn, (p passonger, of Shenandoah, Pa.; Kutn, (probably Mr. E. Kuhn,) cabin passonger, of Philadelphis, and F. Schillerberg, a steerage passenger, of New York. Bodies of two dead passengers have been landed. Steamers and his boats are still search-ing for survivors or the bodies of the drowned.

THE SEA STILL BOUGH. Lembos, May 8, 3 p. m.—A dispatch just re-ceived here from Pennance, Cornwall, says a life-bout and steamer lett there at 150 o'clock this afternoon for the scene of the wreck anild intense excitement. The sea is still rough, prevening small craits from going out. Retarrierse ledges, on which the Schiller struck, is barely a third of a mile inside of Bishop's rock, and the steamship should have heard the Bishop fog-bell.

TWENTY-BIX MORE SURVIVORS. London, May 8, 5p. m.—Twenty-six of the persons who were on board the Schiller, in addition to those before reported saved, have landed at Trescow and Brierislands, belonging to the Scilly group. Among these are the second, third and fourth efficers. The captain is certainly drowned. THE SCHILLER'S STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

New York, May 8.—The Schiller's steerage assenger list comprised one hundred adults years and four infants.

PERSONAL OF SOME OF THE PASSENGERS.

NEW YORK, May 8-Mirs. and Miss Caverly, passengers on the Schiller, were widow and daughter respectively of R. B. Caverly, formerly secretary of legation in Pera. Mrs. Caverly was on a visit to Europe for the sake of her daughter's health. She is well known in the social circles of this city and Washington as an accomplished lady, Air. F. W. Zack, the German consul in Havana, was on Board the Schiller, bound to Germany on a visit. He was formerly attached to the Prussian legation at Washington, was Vice Consul in New York from 1866 to 1868, and was Consul General in 1870.

The cargo of general merchandise of the Schiller, exclusive of the specie, was valued at about \$150,000. The company have seven steamers of the same dimensions and capacity named after the German poets. In addition to the regular trans-Continental mail from Australia and New Zealand, which comprised 152 bags, the Schiller had for Lendon 22 bags of letters and papers; for Chiverpool, 11 bags of letters and papers; for Dublin, 11 bags of letters and papers; for Dublin, 11 bags of letters and papers; for Hamburs, 17 bags of letters and papers. The total number of letters is 36,000. HER CARGO.

"KEEF STRONG HEARTS"-MORE SAVED. NEW YORK, May 8.—The latest dispatch re-eived at the office of the agents of the Schiller

HAMBURG, May 8.—Keep strong hearts—more saved.

The following additional dispatch has been received from the agent at Plymouth:

The Schiller is a total loss. The first, second and third officers with forty of the passengers and a lite-boat are at the wreck; the names of the survivers are unascertained; will telegraph the names when obtained.

Los boay, May 8, 5:30 p. m.—The following members of the erew of the stemmship Schiller were sav 1, in addition to those before reported: Blusiner, Pickendorff, Weiser, Dan Blackhouse, Jensen, Adamsen, Hammann, Blobm, Jurgelensen, Nisch and Schweinste.

London, May 8, 7 p. m.—The following passengers on the Schiller are known to have been saved: First class passengers—Mr. Henry Stern, of New York; Mr. Lee Weste, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Carl Kusin. Second class and steerage passengers—Silas Hoester, Charles Thran, Carl Dantzen, Marcus Panwitzar and Charles Jones and wife. Two other stearage passengers—and wife. Two other stearage passengers.

a lie saved, but their names have not yet been accertained, as they are in a state of insensibility.

New York, May 8.—During the entire day there was a recurrence of the sorrowind scenes at the office here of the agents of the line to which the Schiller belonged, as the friends of those on board the ill-fated steamer, male and temale, kept ceming in a continuous stream te ascertain if anything had been heard in regard to those they sought, and when answered in the negative, as was generally the case, gave vent to their grief in lond lamentations. In many cases fathers made inquiries touching their wives and children, who had embarked for the fatherland on a visit. In others brothers for numerous sisters, and in others children for their parents. In the absence of definite information regarding the saved and lost, all those who have friends on the vessel are in the deepest distress. Mr. Dwight Kinck, of Fruitport, Michigan, whose name is on the list of cabin passengers, it a brother of Deputy Surveyor George Klinck, of the New York custom-house. The Eagle steamship line, or the German Trans-Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, was organized in 1872. Its capital stock was about \$16,000,000, and has been chiefly held in Germany, although a part is owned in this country. The company has very recently been consolidated with the Hamburg American Packet Company. The news of the ratification of this consolidation by the stockholders was received from Hamburg week before last. The Lessing, the sister ship of the Schillier, which left this port on Tuesday last, was the last stammer to sail under the flag of the Eagle line. The name of the consolidation had gone abroad to make purchases for his house. He is well known to the trade, his house being one of the oldest in the city. On the day of the Schiller's sailing, a predeminance of female passengers who hung over the bulwarks at the ship put of, was specially noted.

London, May 8, 9, m.—Up to this hour but forty-three is all of the persons who were on board to see the se SORROWFUL SCENES.

was a woman with a child in her arms.

THE SURVIVORS.

LONDON, May 9, 2 a. m.—A dispatch just received here says that Richard Williams and Charles Henry Percy, both of New York, steerage passengers on the steamship Schiller, were saved. Nineteen corpses and some bales of hay and varieus other articles of the cargo of the steamship have been recovered.

The survivers and portions of the mails recovered have reached Peniance, and will be forforwarded from that place to Plymouth by the first train this (Sunday) morning.

Those who are going to Cherbourg and Hamburg will be sent to their destinations by the steamship Pommerania, of the Hamburg American line, now on her way home from New York, and which is expected to reach Plymouth some time during to-day.

NEW YORK, May 9.—A cable dispatch received by the agents of the Eagle line this morning gives the following

CORRECTED LIST OF PASSENGERS so far known to be saved from the steamer Schiller: Leo Weste, Henry Sterns, John Josns, Mrs. Joens, Jean Bink, S. Hexter, C. Frahm, Carl Kuhn, Marcus Powitser, R. Schelleaburg, C. Jansen, Ludwig Relderer, Charles Henry Percy, Richard Williams, Joseph Legenor. The latter name the agents state is not in their list of passengers. of passengers.

LONGE, May 2, Evening.—Forty-three survivors of the crew and passengers of the steamer Schiller have arrived at Pensance. Of these thirty-three have gone to Plymouth. The remaining ten are too ill to be moved. The following

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER have been received. A heavy fog prevented observations on board the Schiller since Tuesday. In consequence of the Sop the eaginss were put at half speed, and sail was reduced at 9 o'clock Friday night. At 10 o'clock the same night the ship struck the ledge. A great panic prevailed. Capt. Thomas is highly presend for his conduct during the terrible seemes which followed. Two boats were filled with men who refused to come out. The Captain fired his revolver over their heads to make them come out, and then fired at them without effect. Afterwards the ship was washed with her broadside to the sea, and all on board these boats perished. The tackle at the sterns was released too soon, leaving the beats suspended by the bows. Three boats then got away. One of them, a 116-boat, was se badly injured that she sunk, and eleven of the species on board of her were rescued by the other boats. The fog lifted an hour after the steamer struck, and the ights were plainly visible.

Two of the boats on the steamer were crushed by the funnel. Rockets and guiss were fired from the steamer until the powder became wet. The deck house, crewded with poople, was swapt away at 2 a. m. The captain guthered some of the survivers on the bridge. All were gradually swept away by the flood tide, which took the dector and captain last. The ringing, which semanted above water, was crowded with passengers and crew all night. The maintainst fell at 7:50 a. m., and being of iron ounk with all who had taken refuge on it. The forement gave way soon afterward. Life-belts and wreek stuff saved she liver of some, who drifted miles away. One man was received after being in the water ten hours. Two boats from St. Agnee arrived a schori time beleer the steamer on soount of the sheals, but picked up stragglers in the water.

The passengers and cover its saying that he exercised the created are and was not abed for trecised the created are and was not abed for trecised the created are and was not abed for the created the ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DINASTER

of the Scilly Islands, writes to the Times that many additional lives were lost, because the guns and rockets fred from the Schiller were thought to be merely ordinary signals of arrival, which have frequently been the cause of false alarms. Among the bodies resound and already identified are those of George Lenhardt, Rowne Lusrohne, Andre Peterson, C. Schmidt, Mrs. Reiderer and daughter, and Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgway, and Mrs. West.

Loybox, May 10, 8:30 c. m.—Fifty corpses from

Mrs. West. LOSDON, May 10, 5:30c. m.—Fifty corpses from the Schiller have come ashore of been landed at St. Mary's alone. The dead are much mutilated. HERALD CABLE SPECIAL.

HERALD CABLE SPECIAL.

LONDON, May U.—All day long details of the Schiller disaster have been coming in. Unfortunately no more pursons are reported to be saved. Bedies are constantly being picked up. Among the recovered are these of fee. Leonhardt, Cari Schmidt, Nrs. Reiderer and child, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Hernmine West and five men, five women and two children. Altogether twenty-four bodies have been found. The total number of lives lost is 111.

There was a violent sea and the tide was rising. The darkness was intense. Most of the male pussengers were awake, and there was the usual rush for the boats, but nearly all the boats were staved. One boat, with a tew sallors, left the ship, cowardly reitsing aid. Two boats were saved. The captain endeavored to compel obedience by firing a revolver over their heads, lluring two hours six cannon shots were fired, when the powder dampened. Bistress signals, rockets and oline-lights were unanawered. At midnight the fog lifted in a minute, revealing the light-house. The waves were sweeping the decks and carrying away the victims. At 2 o'clock the deck-house, in which were the women and children, was swept away. The cries and shrieks of the victims were heartrending. Then followed a ghastly silence. The smoke-stack fell, crushing some of the beats, and two others were carried away. The remainder followed the exptain to the forward bridge. Each succeeding wave

Some persons sought retuge on the mainmast and some on the foremast. At 3 o'clock the cap-tain and two other officers were on the bridge. The captain descended for a moment to render The captain descended for a moment to render assistance, and was swept away. Thus perished a brave man, says Mr. Stern. At this time about ten persons were clinging to the rigging of the mainmast and thirty to that of the foremast. The ship had careened, her yards touching the water, and the tide was rising. At 5 o'clock the four litted.

The survivors shouted, but their cries were un-The survivors shouled, but their cries were un-availing. At 7 elebek the malamast and at 8:15 the foremast, both of Iron, fell. Then two of the St. Agnes bestcome and resolved the few who had managed to keep affeat. It was reported yester-day there were one hundred and three women on beard. The survivors were taken to-day from Pensance to Plymouth, whence they will be sent forward to Hamburg, where the greatest excite-ment prevails.

forward to Hamburg, where the greatest excitement prevails.

It is asserted that life-saving belts were issued to the women and children; it is certain that most of the passengers found none. An order was given that the first boat should take the women and children. This boat eapsied. Polemar says seven boats were launched, and only two lived; the others were stove and swamped immediately. The cries for help lasted until 3 o'clock.

The last voice heard was that of a little child in the cabin. It is not probable the boats could have lived even if they had been successfully filled. The whole number saved is forty-four. Forty bodies have been recovered. Cable Flashes.

The Prince Imperial, Frederick William, has The Prince Imperial, Frederick William, has returned to Berlin.

St. Patheneuro, May 9.—The Char departed at 8 o'clock yesterds evening for Berlin.

Brussells, May 9.—The Chamber of Representatives, after a long debate yesterday, adopted a resolution approving the Government's conduct of the negotiations with Germany.

Instructions have been sent to the provincial authorities of Prussla to treat the collection of money for priests who have been subjected to legal penalties as a punishable offense.

DUBLIN, May 9.—A demonstration was made here to-day at the burial of Joseph Mullens, an American Fenian. A procession half a mile long followed the remains to the cemetery.

Rome, May 9.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Signer Minghetti, president of the Ministry, stated that the relations of Italy with Germany had always been excellent. A motion approving the ecclesiastical policy of the Government passed by a vote of 12 press to 140 mays.

Berlin, May 9.—In the Lower House of the Constitution of the Ministry stated that the relations of the Government passed by a vote of 219 yeas to 140 mays. MERLIN, May 9.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the bill for the suppression of re-ligious orders was read a second time, without amendment, and the bill giving the Old Cathe-lics a share of Roman Catholic Church property passed its third reading by a vote of 202 year to

London, May 10.—The Duke of Buckingham has been appeinted Governor of Madras. Mr. John Walter Huddiesten, judge advocate of the fleet and counsel to the admiralty, has been appointed to the seat on the bench made vacant by the death of Judge Pigott. He will be succeeded by Mr. Lindley.

by Mr. Lindley.

LONDON, May 9.—A pasteral from Cardinal Manning was read in all the Rotlan Catholic churches of England to-day. It protests against the persecutions of the Church in Germany and Switzerland, and accuses Prince Bismarck of seeking to raise the animosity of the Powers against the freedom of the next conclave.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL. The wife of Don Carlos has arrived in Paris.

The President has recognized Jacob Buil as Consul General of Salvador in the United States. Marshall E. Smellser, for the past four years city editor of the Memphis Avalanche, died on Saturday night of consumption.

The mother of Olive Logan and Hon. Charles Logan, United States Minister to Chili, is lying dangerously ill at her residence in Philiadelphia.

The President has been invited to attend the Centennial celebration of Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 15th instant, but it is not probable he will attend, owing to other engagements.

William J. Johnston, esq., attorney-al-law, of this city, has been retained by the assignees of their cases before the Land Office and Secretary of the Interior.

Supervising Surgeon General John M. Woodward, of the marine hospital division of the Treasury Department, left this city Saturday night on a tour of inspection among the marine hospitals on the Pacing coast.

Judge Richardson, of the Court of Claims, will leave Washington, on Wednesday of next week with his family for a tour around the world. They will go first to San Francisco, and thence to China by steamer. Judge Richardson will return by November next, but his family will remain absent a year longer.

Judge Kelley Indorsed-A Poetical Tribute

to his Gause.

PRIBLING, May 4, 1878.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sim: For the edification of Judge Kelley and all others of the North who profess to believe that the Seuthern rebels have forever relinquished all hope of resurrecting the "lost cause," and who, like the five foolish virgins, refuse or national to be be the live foolish virgins, refuse or national to be the live foolish virgins, refuse or and who, like the five foolish virgins, refuse or neglect to keep their lamps trimmed and burning, I inclose you the following slip, cut from the Daily Ness of to-day. It will not do to say "it was written by an English lady." Why publish it, if it does not express the sentiment of the editor, and is not expected to meet the approval of his patrons? And yet this editor, who is not one of "those young men that cannot be restrained," has the cheek to write thus of Judge Kelley's statement: "Such a confession, voluntarily made by a leading member of the Radical party, is at once a vindication of the South and a condemnation of the Radicals," and demands "that the measures of force and hate shall no longer constitute the leading dogmas of the Radical party, "God grant that the loyal North may not be thus deceived—grant that when the "one day to avenge your dead" shall come, they will be like the wise virgins, found with their lamps trimmed and burning.

REFLY TO THE CONQUERED BANNER.

(By an English lady.)

(By an English lady.)
Gallant nation foiled by numbers,
Say not that your hopes are fied;
Keep that glorious fing that slumbers,
One day to avenge your dead.
Keep it, widowed, sonless mothers,
Keep it, widowed, sonless mothers,
Keep it, sisters, mourning brothers;
Furl it with an iron wiii,
Furl it now, but keep it still.
Think not that its work is done,
Keep it till your children take it,
Once again to hall and make it,
All year sons have bled and fought for,
All their noble hearts have sought for,
Blied and fought for all alone.
All alone I are shame the strong,
Millions here deplore the stafn,
Shame alas! for England's glory,
Freedem called and called in vain.
Furl that banner, sadly, slowly,
Furl it gently, for 'tis hely,
Then once more unfold it gladiy—
Conquered banner, keep it still.

Some vandals who could not bear to have Barbars Frietchie's name go down to history as that of a brave woman who cutdid the whole town of Frederick in loyalty, have been looking up the "facts" of Whittier's story. A female Gradgrind has written to Jacob Engelbrecht, of Frederick, whose house was just apposite the ene occupied by Mrs. Fristchie whas Lee's army gearched through the town, and learns from him that Mrs. Frietchie was a nice old lady of ninety-sir years, who estableted no courage during the rebel occupation of the place, snoop in poking her cane between some soldiest who were according her porch, and saying to them. "Get my, you dirty follows, and let me in." This incident is not mentioned by Whitties, and pechapic is not poetle. On the day alles's entrance Mr. Engelbrecht says that the General mached his men up the main street, and halted them just in front of Barbara's house, white Stocowall Jackson and his corps were passing through other streets at some distance from the main forces. Mr. Engelbrecht declares that he was at this time closely watching Mrs. Frietchie's house, and that he, in common with all prodem nitiseen, kept all Union colors well cot of sight, and only displayed them several days inter when McCollains's army followed Lee. Them Mrs. Frietchie hang out her banner, a very small one, and Gen, fleme, supposing she meant it fer him, took it, and the colories were posterved in the brigade, and known as "old Barbara's." The Trietchie hang on her posting she meant it for him, took it, and the colories were posterved in the brigade, and known as "old Earbara's." The Trietchie hang on her with the additional assurance that the fing was really held and waved by a little girl, Mrs. Frietchie standing by, and that the charming bit of history which Whitties's spritted were immertalized is but a picturesque fiction. Oh, dear. Some vandals who could not bear to have Bar-

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND UNION PACIFIC R. R.

IMPORTANT TREASURY DECISIONS.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO FOREIGN LANDS.

The Grand Festal Union Consummate -Names of the Countries Composing it-Circular Promulgating and Carrying it Into

> -Army and Navy, &c.

Effect-Illieit Distil-

leries Suppressed

Postmasters Appointed. The President, on Saturday, appointed John T libson to be postmaster at Huntington, West Virginia, vice M. H. Brooks, suspended under the tenure of office law, and reappointed Charles T. Jackson postmaster at Goshen, New York.

The Black Hills Delegation. The Sloux Indians, who are to come to Wash arment concerning the Black Hills country, have been delayed at Fort Laramle for some time, but are expected to reach Washington about the 20th instant. Naval Orders.

Assistant Surgeon Floyd B. Baldwin, has been ordered to the naval hospital, Norfolk. Chief Engineer A. H. Abal has been ordered to the Alert. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Davis has been detached from the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting order.

Immigration at New York. Returns made to the bureau of statistics show Returns made to the oureau of statistics show that during the month ended April 30, 1875, there arrived at the port of New York 13,470 immigrants, of whom 8,030 were maies and 5,430 females. For the same month, of 1874 the total number arrived was 18,535, or a failing off in April, 1875, of 5,055 immigrants. The Court of Claims.

The Court of Claims will close its present term The Court of Claims will close its present term one week from to-day, when a large number of decisions will be announced. The Government has not reopened argument in the suit of the Union Pacific railroad against the Government, and a decision will be rendered on the case as heretofore presented. In case the opinion of the court is favoyable to the company, the probability is that the Government will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

The following promotions of army officers have een made: Captain Richard Arnold, 5th artillery, to major 5th artillery, vice Silvery, retired.
First Lieutenant C.C. McConnell, do., to captain, do., vice Arnold, promoted. Second Lieutenant C.C. R. Barrett, do., to first lieutenant, vice McConnell, promoted. First Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, 10th cavalry, to captain, 10th cavalry, vice Robinson, cashiered. Second Lieutenant C.A., Stedman, 9th cavalry, vice Starr, deceased. Treasury Decisions.

The Treasury Department has decided that The Treasury Department has decided that tobacco scraps are subject to duty at the rate of thirty per cent ad valorem under the tariff for unmanufactured tobacco. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Secretary of State, in reply to an inquiry from the United States consul at Christiana, says there is no authority of law for dispensing with the usual fee for the verification of invoices of goods destined for the Centennial Exhibition. In response to an inquiry from the United States consul at Quobec, the Department decides that internol revenue stamps required to be affirmed to important constitution. be so affixed prior to their importation into this

At the close of business Saturday the follow-ing were the balances in the Treasury Departing were the balances in the Treasury Department: Currency, \$1,570,126; special depast of legal-tenders for redemption of estiticates of deposit, \$51,090,000; coin, \$83,514,420; including coin certificates, \$21,185,400; outstanding legal-tenders, \$375,051,750. The internal revenue receipts on Saturday were \$449,297,89; for the month, \$4,007,598; total for the fiscal year to date, \$93,756,380. Amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national-bank circuiation, \$270,883,400, and for public deposits, \$15,152,200. National bank notes outstanding, \$349,460,201, including \$2,438,900 in national gold bank notes. The customs receipts for the day were \$250,359,38. National bank notes received for redemption during the week, \$3,945,361. Receipts of fractional currency during the week, \$315,500. Shipments of legal tenders, \$2,438,775.

Destruction of Illioit Distilleries. A special force of twenty-five mounted men, with several deputy marshals and collectors and a United States commissioner, under command of Major Jacob Wagner, from Arlington, Virginia, made an extensive raid on illicit distillers in the mountains on the Tennessee and West Virginia border last week. The principal localities visited were Newman's Ridge and Blackwater Valley, lying just south of Powell's mountain and is miles north of Rogerville, Tennessee. The inhabitants there, known by the local name of "Malunjias," are a mixture of whites, blacks and indiatas, were 'hushwhackers' for plunder during the war, and are now engaged in illicit distilling and other lawless pursuits. It was supposed they would fight, as on several former occasions revenue officers were driven off by them. The force was armed with Springfield breech-loaders, and made a clean sweep, completely destroying sixteen distilleries, with concents, large quantities of mash, beer, low wines and whisky. Eight distillers, armed with earbines, musheds and rifice, were surprised at the distillery of a desperate character, named Mullins, and arrested before they could use their arms. Recent heavy rains rendered it necessary for the force to swim the large streams. with several deputy marshals and collectors and

Postal Circular. The following circular order will be issued to

Postal Circular.

The following circular order will be issued to pestmaster:

Post Office Department, Washington, May 3, 1875. }

The treaty concerning the formation of a general postal union, concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874, between the United States of America, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Desmark, Egypt, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switserland, and Turkey, having been duly ratified by the United States on the 8th day of March, 1876, and the ratification thereof by the several contracting States having been duly exchanged at Berne, Switzerland, on the 3d day of May, 1875, it is kereby ordered that the uniform union rates of postage to be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from the whole extent of the postal union, embracing the above-named countries, without distinction, shall be as follows:

(a) For prepaid fetters, 5 cents per 15 grammes. (b) For unpaid letters, 10 cents per 15 grammes. (c) For postal cards, 2 cents each.

(d) For newspapers, if not over four ounces in weight, 2 cents each.

(e) For other printed matter, samples of merchandise, and all articles other than newspapers enumerated in article four of the treaty, 2 cents per cash weight of 2 conces or fraction thereof.

(f) For the registration fee on all correspondence, 5 cents.

(g) No fee will be charged for a return receipt in cases where a receipt from the addressee is requested.

(b) No additional tax will be collected in the United States on the correspondence forwarded within the union, by sea, on route of more than 300 nuniteal miles in leggith.

(i) As regards the amount to be paid for the territorial transit according to article ten of the treaty, the United States claims for herself, whenever the right of fransit guaranteed by that article is exercised, (even as regards her transit lines of 150 kilometres and excepting only her great overland railway lines between the Atlantic and Parillo of the contracting States except France; and is ready, by inc

Impertant to Gigar Bealers:

The following important letter was sent from the internal Everence Barrows prescripts:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL BAYFULE,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL BAYFULE,

ORDITATION: I have received your letter of the 28th ultime, inclosing for the approval of falls office "the control part of strip." being a portion of what seems to have been intended to bear a resemblames to the impert stamp required by law to be affixed to all cigars imported from foreign countries before leaving the outsom, house, and desiring to be informed if you can put it upon somestic signs.

In ready I have to say that you

desiring to be informed if you can put it upon domestic eigars.

In reply I have to say that you are not unaware that the law, (see sect a new flav less that any jorson shall affar to any box containing eigant a stamp in the similitude or likeness of any samp required to be used by the law of the United States, whether the same be a fusions or interprise remeasurant declarity, the set a fellow, and imposing a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one through a dispersion of the containing a fine of less than six months nor more than three years. In a cas involving the right of eigar manufacturers to use upon eigar boxes strips, in the similitude of the stamp put upon imported eigars at the custom-house, lately tried before his Honor

the "similitude or likeness," did not require that the respective stamps should be alike, but that there should be some semblance between them. This view of the case is precisely in accord with that which this office always has and does still entertain relative to this matter. After having affixed a proper internal revenue stamp to his eigar box, and the caution notice, with such other marks, brands, &e., as the inveguires, the manufacturerer of domestic cigars may affix such wharlabels of his own, containing thereon such printed matter as he sees fit, provided such labels are not so affixed as to conceal or obliterate the matter, printed or otherwise, which the law requires to appear on the box.

The manufacturer's private labels cannot legally be so made, in form, design, sylo, or of such subject matter, as to give them the similitude or likeness of a Government cigar stamp, either custums or internal revenue.

Various samples of instation stamps have, from time to time, been presented to this office for approval, or their use by different persons complained of. There can be one object of view in affixing to boxes of domestic cigars labels, if so they can be termed, made up in the form and style and bearing in all cases a resemblance, sometimes a very close resorbibance to the imported cigars stamp. They are intended inquestionably to convey to the mind of the inexperienced the idea that the cigars having such stamp or labels affixed are really imported cigars to therwise why are manufacturars so persistent in urging their use? Why the various experiments to see how closely in form, design, style and matter these strip-stamps or labels may be made and used without a violation of the inexperienced the idea of an imitation-stamp, however, ellight the imitation, or of a stamp bearing the

This idea of an imitation-stamp, however, slight the imitation, or of a stamp bearing the similitude or likeness, or, in the language of Judge Benedict, "some resemblance" to the imported cigar-stamp, must be given up.

This office will neither approve nor acquiesce in the use of a stamp, label or slip bearing oven "some resemblance" to the Government stamp, though such resemblance may be too remote to prove a dangerous deception. Remove all such resemblance from your strips or labels and you will require no approval from this office to use them. But while you shall use that which resembles, or has the similitude or likeness of a Government stamp on your boxes of domestic This idea of an imitation-stamp, however Government stamp on your boxes of domestic cigars, the approval of this office would not protect you from the penalities of the violated law. Yours respectfully, J. W. Dougland,

Levy Bros., Twand 72 Bowery, New York City. JUDGE HOOD.

Who the New Auditor Is: The following letter from Judge Gray, who was a prominent candidate for the office of an ditor of the Supreme Court of this District, is

ditor of the Supreme Court of this District, is a graceful and generous tribute to Judge Hood:

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Six: Observing in your issue of to-day that the Bar Association, at a meeting held last evening to consider the matter of the appointment of Judge Hood, formerly of Wisconsin, to the an-ditorship of the Supreme Court, action was deferred to an adjourned meeting, his friends hope that those who may have been inclined to take issue with the court will be willing to lay the subject on the table. Due inquiry of many gentlemen in the District who are acquainted with him will satisfy those who may doubt his competency to discharge the functions of the office, that his qualifications are such as fully justify the appointment. To at least three, if not all, of the members of the court he is well known, so that their selection was not blindly made.

Coming to Wisconsin in 1851, Judge Hood soon became actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, and the trusted counselor of a numerous clientage. For about four-teen years his business and residence have been here; and although he has not sought practice in the District court, he has been a successful attorney in many importat matters before the Departments which required knowledge of law.

For several years before the war he was judge of the County Court of Dane county, the capital county of Wisconsin—a court of extensive commen law jurisdiction—and in that position gave great satisfaction to the people by his ability, good temper and impartiality. The qualities of his mind will fit him to examine questions of law and fact and arrive at just conclusions; and he has the patient industry requisite for the performance of the duties which he is about to undertake. Added to these advantage, he is a very amishie, kindhearted gentleman.

o these advantages, he is a very amiable, kind hearted gentleman.

Would it not be well, then, for the gentlemen of
the District bar to afford Judge Hood free oppor-tunity to justify the confidence which the court reposes in him?

ALKANDER T. GRAY.

USE OF THE BIBLE. Reasons Pro and Con for Its Free Distribu-

tion.
To the Editor of the Sational Republican: To the Editor of the Sational Republican:

Sim: In your issue of the 20th ultimo a "Candid Correspondent" inquires: "Has not the publication of the Bible and its general distribution among mankind, and especially to shildram, and the exercise of the right of private interpretation thereof, done more harm than good to the cause of religion?"

cause of religion?"

It might, perhaps, admit of doubt whether the
distribution of the Bible as respects "mankind"
had ever been general, or whether it is over

cause of religion?"

It might, parhaps, admit of doubt whether the distribution of the Bible as respects "mankind" had ever been general, or whether it is ever likely to be so. The Protestant countries in which its free circulation has been tolerated constitute but a small fraction of mankind. Its free circulation and free interpretation in Catholic countries is not yet a fact. If allowed to express an opinion for one only, and with no inclination to engage in or to accept a countroversy upon the subject, I desire to give a brief answer to the question as it was probably intended to be applied—that is, to Protestant countries.

Religions, for the most part, require in some directions unquestioning obedience to the supreme authority recognized by them. That authority is generally lodged in a God or gods, and as the gods can have so direct intercourse with mankind at large, they are obliged to have mediators to come between themselves and the masses what the gods desire. It is obvious that a religion is in danger just in proportion as its devotees begin to think and act for themselves and set aside the mediatorial functions of the priesthood. In certain spheres of action and ballet the price markasume authority which admits of no question, and must stand in the place of the God.

To these common characteristies of religions, Christianity offers an exceptions. If certain doctrines and rites are to be permanently accepted, they must be accepted on the authority of persons who stand in the place of God, and presunt gate them with power to "bind and leose," Though the Delity can work miracles, it is obvious that he cannot be authoriticating and verifying religions rites and doctrines all the while in person. That would tend to destroy human reversion. That would tend to destroy human reversion. That would tend to destroy human reversions. Believe to the book and the pricest of called the while

A Western notice appeals to his delinquent subscribers by saying: "This week we have taken its potatoes and plottles on subscription. Now, if you will bring in some vinegar for the pickles and some wood to reast the potatoes, we can live till artichokes get big enough to dig."

CALIFORNIA SHEEP HERDS.

ITS ORIGIN ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

PCINT CONCEPCION, LOMPOC, SAN JULIAN.

Great Panchos and Their Adjuncts -A Sheep Pasture of 140,000 Acres-Enhanced Value of the Lands and Their Sales -Notes, Inci-

The following letter, though a long time reach-

SANTA BAHRAHA COUNTY, CAL.,

SANTA BAHRAHA COUNTY, CAL.,

February 13, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican,

The Spaniards have an old proverb that calls the hoof of the sheep "the golden hoof," because

they say, it brings wealth out of every spot of ground it touches. It would seem to be so in California, for her wool-producing interest has grown into overshadowing proportions within the comparatively short period of twenty years. From a few thousand sheep and a clip of a little over five thousand pounds in 1855, her flocks have forcessed in numbers to nearly ten millions of sheep, producing over thirty-nine million pounds of wool in 1878—ane fith of the entire clip of the United States. This is by far the most rapid in-crease, the greatest progress ever made by an American State, and perhaps the greatest that can be shown by any country.

American Scate, and perhaps the greatest that can be shown by any country.

No mention, however brief, of California's resources can therefore be just to her if it omits the product of her flocks. Accordingly I shall give in this letter some facts showing how this great result has been achieved in so short a time from very small beginnings. This can best be done by detailing individual operations and successes of representative flock-masters.

representative flock masters.

ROLLISTER, THE PIONEER.

The earlier and very remarkable carser of Col., W. W. Hollister, the pioneer wool-grower of Colifornia, is already known to the country, for it was Col. Hollister who first began in California the raising of sheep for their wool. This was in the year 1853. He came to this State in 1862 leading a company of emigrants with a train. While at a place called Alviso, near the head of San Francisco flay, he noticed a band of some two thousand Mexican sheep feeding in the open plain, apparently untended. Approaching he naw that they were herded by two dogs, with no man in view. Struck by the novel sight, he sat down on the ground alone, watching the sheep few hours and thinking; and it was there that his clear brais worked out the problem which has done so much to make California's sheep husbandry the colossal interest it is. "If dogs can do this," said the Colonel to himself, "what may not men do with sheep in a country like this, where grazing it perpetual, where no shelter is required, and where the natural increase is one hundred per cent. annually?" Then and there his resolution was formed, his course decided, his plan conceived. It was to bring ten thousand fat wethers across the Pisins and sell them in California as mutton; for mutton-sheep brought gio a head here in those days. The breeding of sheep was no part of his original plan; but this was reabsequently modified by circumstances. He rose up from the silent plain, and later in the year-returned to Unio, where, in conjunction with others, he bought several thousand sheep, including a few hundred American ewes. With these he started overland for California, adding to their number by purchase in the country passed through on the march westward.

They arrived in this State in 1853, with about three thousand head, having sustained serious HOLLISTER, THE PIONEER.

through on the march westward.

They arrived in this State in 1853, with about three thousand head, having sustained serious losses as route, chiefly in Utah and beyond. The big fat wethers fell by the way in large numbers, borne down by their own weight; the little ewes held out bravely, and most of them pulled through. The Colonel and his companions brought their flocks in by way of the Saa Bernardino country. A division was new made, and Colonel Hoilster found himself the owner, in his own right, of about eight handred sheep. The outlook for the young master was not encouraging. He was without other available means, (for he had fifteen thousand dollars tied up in cattle, which he had sent to the mines to be said by a friend whom he wished to help, and who proved a faile friend, showing his gratitude by running away with the herd; he was in debt, and had but three hundred swest to commence breeding with. But his judgment was clear, his will indomitable, and his faith unshaken, for he had thought out the sheep problem on the plains of Alviso, and knew success with him was only a question of time. He passed clearedly up the coast, driving his little band before him, through San Bernerdne, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, resting here on the splendid Dor Puebles lands, where seventeen years later he made his present princely home: then on through the Gaviots Pass and this Point Concepcion country, through San Luis Obispo, "the cow county," into Monterey. Here he shalted and commenced his career as a California grazier; and from the small beginning than made he has built up by his own efforts, and the aid of partners whom he subsequently associated with him in his operations, a business which represents millions of dollars, the ownership of thousands of sheep—eighty thousand at one time—and over one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in one place.

WHAT TWELVE YEARS -PRODUCED.

dred and fifty thousand acres of land in one place.

WHAT TWELVE YEARS PRODUCED.

What next follows relates more especially to a period of about a dozen years in the later career of Colonel Hollister and his present partners, the Dibbles Erothers, joint owners of these Point Conception ranchor, of which noted group the Rancho San Julian is headquarters, and the largest and finest of them all. My facts are precured from headquarters.

In 1862 Colonel Hollister and his brother Hubbard formed a partnership in the sheep business with Albert and Thomas B. Dibbles, (who had been successful wool-growers in Los Angeles county), and in 1863 the joint partners bought for \$60,000 the great Lompoc rancho, one of the Point Concepcion group, a Spanish grant which Colonel Hollister had long been carrying in his uncerting gratier's eye. It lies seven miles along the ocean coast, extends inland twelve miles to and beyond the river Santa Yoes or La Purisina, and contains nearly nine and a half leagues of land, or 42,065 acres. They stocked it with ten thousand head of sheep, mostly grade Merimos, and commenced operations in breeding and wool-growing under the able supervision of the managing partner, My. Thomas B. Dibbles.

Passing over details, the actual results achieved since these may be summarized briefly. The Rocket Brites. In a multiplied rapidly, ranging far Halfitys the beautiful grass-covered valleys and hills to the house these there proprietors, after paying all exponess, (including the cost of valuable improvements and some \$15,000 spent in perfecting titles, for legal services, surveyor's tees, &c., to buy grant after grants adjacent to the Lompoc, until in 1874 their landed possessions in the legality covered seven ontire ranchos and part of smother, as fellows: Rancho La Mision Vieya de la Purisima, 4,431 acres; [La Santa Anita 12,519 acres; La Gaviota, \$500 serve; a ninth interest in Las Cruces, 606 acres; and, largest and best. Rancho /sm Julian, 48,221 acres; La Gaviota, \$500 serve; a ninth interest in Las Cru WHAT TWELVE YEARS PRODUCED.

area of 140,000 acres, with an ocean frontage of twenty miles or more, and extending far inlandary vast sheep-walk, a pastoral principality within itself.

Meantime their flocks had so increased in numbers, and their lands so enhanced in value by the natural progress of extilement and the development of the country, that the entire property was in 1874 worth probably a million and a half of dollars—all the result of \$50,500 originally invested and 10,000 abeep skilffully handled. The Lompoc and Mission Vieja ranchos, containing less than one third of the whole area, were sold last fall for half, a million dollars, and surroudered to subdivision, stillment and agriculture. The flocks were restrict thereform and mainly concentrated on the San Julian, which is now the centre of the sattre operations.

The natural increase of flocks in this favored country is fomething remarkable. It is rapid, steady, sure. Look at these liqures, which I have myself taken from the books: In 1862 Hollister and Bibbleau made a special purchase of three hundred pure Spanish merine ewas, and in 1864 added one hundred more to the number. These sheep were placed on the Lompoo, marked with a distinctive mark and with their increase have says since here harded apart from the grade ficks, to preserve their purity and snable, their owners to knew with certainty the actual increase. Resulf is 1875, feeting years later? The lambing bands of this bread new on Ranche San Julias number, by actual count, 11,193. The count was made and entered upon the books by the mayer done about two west ago. There are, bedides, 3,000 yearing ewas of the same bread on the rancho, making the whole number of pure merine west demanded and entered upon the books by the mayer done about two heads may thousands having been sold, owell the aggregate increase to investy-cight (housand—all from four hundred ewes in about twell press the pure stock spart from the grade, and to give to each and every animal its ewas proper distinctive semment; to that the abort result achi

Their Merino lumbing bands will be increased by 0,000 lamba this meath; they are now dropping at the rate of several hundred a day. If h a pretty right. The stock lambs of 1875 will hunder 1,000 or 8,000. The whole increase will be

sggregate to 50,000 head.

Mr. Dibblee, as manager, has made it a rule to never sell a Merino ewe. His sales of swes for breeding purposes have almost invariably been from among the stock bends. Both Merino and stock wethers are sold for mutton. By steadily breening this security. stock wethers are sold for mutton. By steadily pursuing this sagactous policy of sparing the Merine swee, he has made it possible for the small number which they commenced with in 1862 to show a living increase of nearly twenty thousand, which will be increased to nearly thousand the shown and the state of the state of the first of March.

None but pure Merine rams are used in any of the flock. These rams are of superior strains of blood, many of them having been selected in the East and Canada and brought around the Horn. Several hundred are sold yearly to neighboring preders, who come to the ranche and select them. The owners reserve the right of first choice, and Mr. Dibbles' practiced eye picks out six or seven hundred for home use before the

them. The owners reserve the right of first choice, and Mr. Diblies's practiced eye picks out six or seven hundred for home use before the selling begins. A band of 900 is now kept in the Salsipudes cafon. I have just seen them: they are magnificent-looking fellows. The practical result of the skill and care in breeding here exhibited during the last twelve years has been to give to all these nocks superior strains of blood. All, whether of pure Merino or mixed blood, are certainly very fine. The stock sheep are high-bret, being from fifteen sixteenths up to sixty-three sixty-tourths pure. They look as well, and clip as much wood, as the Merinos, and, withcut marks, the two classes could not be told apart even by an expert. The grade wool brings as much in market as the rest.

The average clip of these splendid sheep of Hollister and the Dibliese is extraordinary for such large fiecks. The average of the spring clip int year was a little ever seven posinds and two thirds, (7.60 exact.) The wool sells in San Francisco at an average price in gold of 25 cents for spring and 15 cents for fall, year in and year cut. This is for "wool in the dirt." The price for spring is equivalent to about 50 cents a pound (greenbacks) for scouract wool in New York, the shrinkage in Merrino wool being notoriously heavy—over farty per cent. Pall wool is that clipped from the lambs of the previous February—seven months old. I believe the average fall clip is about four pounds per head.

THE CLIF AND ITS VALUE.

Beth wool and sheep are cash. Mutton wethers sell on the rancho to San Francisco butchers for \$5, \$5 % and \$5.50 per head. Mr. Disblese informs me that the price has not been less than \$1 for years. Ewes sell for \$3.25 and \$5.50 per head; rams for \$10 per head. All these values are gold. The following summary of the actual money yield of these ranches during the last three years is also made up from the firm's books:

In 1872 their wood clip was 250,000 lbs., and brought, at 15 cents for fall and 40 cents for spring. (an exceptionally high price), \$83,575. Their sales of sheep reached 11,015 head; they brought \$60,250. The aggregate sales amounted to \$124,535. In 1873 the wool clip was 335,131 pounds; it brought \$7.4,870. About 14,500 head of sheep were sold, realising \$83,408. The aggregate sales amounted to \$123,237. In 1874 the clip was 316,297 pounds. The spring clip, 254,137 pounds, was sold at 24 cents, yielding \$60,992. The fall clip was \$2,160 pounds. The account sales of this clip has not yet been received at the ranche from San Francisco; but at the usual price of 15 cents it will bring \$0,324. About 15,500 head of sheep have been sold, realising \$53,400. The sales of the clompour that the sheep sales last year were exceptionally large. Upon the sale of the Lompour faing \$10,900 more than in ordinary years.)

Such is the hard-mency response of the golden hoof when called upon for each results. These results have been realized at a total expense, including the cost of improvements and betterment, of from \$50,000 to \$25,000. They have not been results are results have been realized at a total expense, including the cost of improvements and betterments, of from \$50,000 to \$25,000. They have not been results from the first first first and the second first provements and betterments, of from \$50,000 to \$25,000. They have not been results from the first recuits have oeen realized at a total expense, including the cost of improvements and betterments, of from \$50,000 to \$35,000. They have not been achieved without effort. They are primarily due to the sagacity of Col. Hollister and his associates in selecting the best location and lands on this coast for the scene of their operations; secondly, to the rapid natural increase rift of

this coast for the scene of their operation; secondly, to the rapid natural increase rift of sheep in this favor tr; ar to the skill, exect displayed by Mr. 1 the flocks. He, like days, has won by git still his ability; for this duffit. The flocks, but is an able lawyer as well. He practiced for many years in New York city, finally succeeding (with a partner) to the legal business of the Hou. Hamilton Fish when that gentleman retired from practice. But thing of the inaction of a barrister's office. Mr. Dibblee came to this State in 1860, preferring the sheep business in State in 1860, preferring the sheep business in State in 1860, preferring the sheep business in of a Carrister's office. Mr. Dibbles came to this State in 1800, preferring the sheep business in California and a home on the Pacific to the bar in Gotham, with an extate on the Hudson. Taking kindly to the habits, customs and social life of the Spanish people, he mastered their beautiful language, and later chose a wife from among them, marrying into one of the first Castillan families of Sarks. Herbers, 1800. tamilies of Santa Barbars. [Mrs. Dibbies is a daughter of the late eminont Senator and Judge. Pablo de la Guerra, formerly of the United States District Court for Southern California, son of the distinguished Spanish magnate, Gen. Juse de la Guerray Norieaga, long military commandate and highest civil functionary at Santa Barbara, under the old Maxican Government. He died many years ago, much respected, and was buried with great pemp and circamstance, according to the rites of the Mother Church.] Mr. Dibbies, like his partners, has built up for himself a name and character for integrity which alone are worth a life effort. He is known among his follows as a man of absolute integrity, "honest as the sun." Cel. Hollister is fond of saying of both his partners. "The Dibbies boys are so true that there is not a single crooked place in the character of either." And they reciprocate this generous feeling. The relations of mutual confidence existing between these men is most pleasant to see. They have implicit trust in each other—and well they may have, for they are worthy of each other. unilies of Santa Barbara, [Mrs. Dibbies is

And they receiprocate this generous feeling. The relations of mutual confidence existing between these men is most pleasant to see. They have implicit trust in each other—and well they may have, for they are worthy of each other.

HESAN JULIAN RANCHO.

It has been my good fortune to have spent some days in riding over the headquarters rancho of this noted Foins. Concepcion group, escorted by the hospitable and courteous master. It is a splendid tract, thirty miles or more around its boundaries, and not to be minutely inspected in a day—or a week. The San Julian is an elevenlesgue Spanish grant, containing 48,221 acres, confirmed and patented by the United States. It lies in the northwestern part of Santa Barbara county, near the coast, about fifty miles west of Santa Barbara and 350 miles below San Francisco. It is approached from the ocean side by way of the rugged cainen of the Gaviota creek, the only pass in the Santa Yuez range between the mouth of the river San Buenaventura and Point Concepcion. This pass at its summit, near Las Cruces, is 700 feet above the ocean. It was the Gaviota pass that "the path-finder," Col. Fremont, financed when the natives were holding it against him on the oceasion of his smarch up the coast, abt the mouth of the Gaviota oreck there is an emborcedere or landing-place for ships.

The topography of the rancho is singularly diversified and attractive. It is made up de numerous rolling hills and dipping valleys, sease and Illantics—"table lands and little plains." It is watered by running creeks and numerous rolling hills and dipping valleys, sease and file of the rancho is singularly diversified and attractive. It is made up de numerous rolling hills and dipping valleys, sease and file of the rancho is singularly diversified and attractive and shall not result to the coast. From the finance of the Bands. Some of the Edward San Julian, or valley of the San Francisco, the coast of the singular continuation of the coast valleys, which are separated by the rib-like ridges of charming

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

The soil is remarkably deep—ten and afteen feet in places—strong, rich and productive even to the tops of the Allis, as is shown by the wealth of vegetation that covers them.

All over the ranche I see the heat growth of new grasses I have seen anywhere in Unifier is on the same area of land. The San Julies is fairly rolling in affileris, the native grass of the downtry, which is already over shoe deep, while the wild cots on the hills are nearly knee high. At a point fourteen hundred feet above the see level, overlooking the valley of the Santa Thes, we lay down in it, soulds-like, to rest and imach, while our horses filled themselves from its succulent greenness. Burelever, hunsh-grass, pingrass and a grass resembling in appearance the imothy of the Middle States, though different from it, also abound. Alfileria is, however, the prevailing species. It is the most nutritious of all the native grasses, and the great rellames for stock of all kinds. Gov. Downey expressed his opinion of its nutritive properties in my presence when he said: "I believe a sea could live examination."

The leading varieties of woods growing on Rancho San Julies meethe live-sek, symmore, willow, meananifa, or little apple, and the beautiful brown-barked madress, which live! Harts has rendered classes in his "Lagond of Madress Hellew." Among the smaller growths are the pales coloredge and pales, blemees—red points and white points or itless.

tiful brown-barked medress, which livet Harts has rendered classic in his "Lagond of Madrens Hellew." Among the smaller growths are the pales coloredes and pales, blouces—red poles and white poles or sticks.

The Nam Julian was once a Hancho Nacional de la Caralleris—a cavalry rancho of the Maxican nation—in 1924. I think and several regiments of army horses were sent here from the departments below to be pastured. The spot where the Maxican troopers used to picket their charges was pointed out to me. The rancho was subsequently granted by the Government to one of its military officers for services rendered the republic. Of course the sagactons solded did not choose a poor grant. Its capacity, like that of the adjacent grants, to support large fleetsman herefe has been put severely to the test. In the dry year of 1846—the dryset in California within the present century, care only 1804, he has been agentalined by consulting the old Mission records—when these

sands of cattle perished for want of food on the overstocked pastures of other sections, the Lempoe rancho saved the great flocks of its owners, besides supporting hundreds of animals that crowded in upon it from depleted tracts all around. And the San Julian is believed to be even better as a stock rancho than the Lompoe. The latter is perhaps a little better suited to subdivision into small tracts for agricultural purposes, having the larger area of vailey land in a single body. The San Julian will carry fifty thousand sheep through the dryest year, such as 1964, (a dryer if not leared in California,) and secenty-five thousand head ordinarily, without any addition whatever to the natural feed which they get by grazing the year round.

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No boundary fences are seen, (for the "no-fence" law prevails here,) and no boundary-riders used, as in Australian sheep-husbandry. The sheep are harded constantly by day and corraled by night. There are upon the rancho between thirty and thirty-five sheep-camps, with a berder's but and a corral at each. One of these camps I found in charge of young Walter Nordhoff, a fine-faced boy of mineteen, son of the author tharles Nordhoff, whose recent work, "Politics for Young Americans," is dedicated to Walter.) He regaled my with hot coffee and doughnuts of his own cooking. In his cabin we found late newspapers, magazines, and books—an important adjunct to life on of cumpo-

ing. In his cabin we found late newspapers, magazines, and books—an important adjunct to life on ef cumpo.

The sheep are kept in bands of from 1,600 to 2,000 cach, except at iambing time, when the ewe-flocks are subdivided into bands of about 150 each, except at lambing time, when the ewe-flocks are subdivided into bands of about 150 each, areaster sure being then exercised in order to save the lambs. Each band in in charge of one herder, who is furnished with a borse, but provides his own blanket. He is supplied with "grub" for himself and "placon" for the pestiferous coyotes, which have to be watched vigilantly lest they prey upon the flocks. Stryennine is used for poisoning by charging pieces of meat with it, or the carcases of sheep or lambs that happen to die or get killed. These baits are pinced in the way of the unsuspecting wolves; and when strychnine gets into the stomach of the coyote it makes him writhe in agony and even wish he were dead. He forthwith turns from his mutton, takes to the hills, and is seen no more. (The Colonal will asknowledge that this mode of killing coyotes is even more effectual than chasing them down with a mustong pony!) The rams are herded by themselves, except during about six weeks of each year, from and after the 1st of September, when they are turned into the ewe bands.

BUILDINGS AND OUTFIT.

services and are the sew bands.

Buildings and output.

The headquarters buildings are ample and commodicus—an old-time salobe rameh house, modernized by the addition of wings, in one of which are the tasteful country quarters of the master; a grain barn and horse stable; an admirably-planned and complete shearing shed and wool barn, and a dipping appurtenance of Mr. Dibblee's own device, that is perfect of its kind, and a model for neighboring flock masters. I think that he, like Anthony Trollope's Australian sheep-owner, "Harry Heathcote of Gangoli," may fairly claim for the San Julian the best wool shed and dipping appurtenance "that has ever been built in the district,"—or the State, for that matter. Every sheep on the rancho is "scheed" once a year in a decection of tonece juice and corrosive sublimate, to keep down the scab. This is as r uch a part of the care of them as shearing er herding; it is to be omitted on no account. The scab and the coyotes are the only considerable drawbacks to the rasising of sheep in Scathern California. Both are kept under control in well-regulated establishments like this by the means described, so that the per cent of mortality is low, even in large flocks, where the master cannot give that careful personal supervision which is possible in smaller ventures.

At shearing time a lively scene is presented. Thirty shearers are employed. The wool is packed in bales of about 420 pounds each, which are marked and hauled to the coast at Gaviota Landing, whence they are shipped to San Francisco, consigned to Mr. Albert Dibblee, the partner resident in that cityf(and one of its leading commercial men) whose business is is to attend to the wool sales and transact all other business of the firm there. About thirty men and horses are regularly employed on the rancho, with an extra force of men at lambing and shearing times. Sixty head of fine short-horn extile are kept for the use of sheetshelishment. A compotent mayor done or agperimendent, Mr. George H. Long, has charge of the entire BUILDINGS AND OUTFIT.

nearer to its capacity with sheep, it can be made to yield a gress annual revenue of \$125,000, at a total expense which (now that the Lompoc has been seld) it is estimated will come within \$25,000 annually. It would make a hundred splendid

THE PUTURE OF THESE GREAT RANCHOS.
Sheep-hushandry must continue to be a great and profitable industry in California for all time; but the purruit will gradually some to be conducted sporn a different system. Already it is becoming an element in mixed farming. By rolling sheep and continuing the improvement of breads, even greater results than have thus far been achieved are possible of accomplishment on a smaller area of land. I think the very large sheep ranchos of the future will be found in the footnills, because

is the destiny of all these groat tracts in Southern California that she sutted to a diversified agriculture. To this complexion must they come at last. The natural progress of settlement will require it, and these enlightened proprietors, who have the good of the State as well as their own interest at heart, will not stand in the way of it.

Colonel Hollister himself looks upon sheephusbandry, not as an exclusive interest, to be prosecuted here indefinitely on the extensive scale which now characterizes the pursuit, but rather as the pioneer industry for a new country, useful to bridge the gap between a sparse and a dense population, and which ought to be gradually reft; at before the advance of settlement and the advant of the plow. In his own individual operations he is, indeed, more particularly a representative of the tillage interest, and has been so for some years. He set an early example in land subdivision by the sale of his great San Justo grant, in Monterey country, as long ago as 1884. Later he removed to the subdivided bos Pueblos ranche of Sangla Barbara country; where, years before, when he passed up this coast in 1883, he had rectived to make his future home on the spot of his choice. His estate is twelve miles west of Santa Barbara, and "Gien Annie" house, located in the picturesque cafion of the Tuckaliotita, has a charming outlook upon the sea and ha leisand of Santa Uruz, eighteen miles away. He is developing and beautifying this rare spot with lavish hand, realizing here his cherished ideal of a home under the highest form of civil life. He aims to so scientifically cultivate that the period of the soil's exhaustion will be indefinitely postponed; in other words, so that production may be made perpetual.

San Justo was soil for \$270,000 to an association, who cut it up into small farms, divided it among themselves, and speedily converted it into a thiving settlement. The smart town of Hollister has risen upon the former site of a sheep-camp. So it is, in the Colonel's own comprehensive in t

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Company's secretary, Mr. Geo. Roborts, for a full list of the seles, with the names and residences of the purchasers. From it I make up the following summary. The localities from which the buyers had show a range of more than three hundred miles. For example, there were bought by people from San Jose 19 town lots and 11 tracts of land, 1,159 acres, at a total cost of \$56,253; and so on by people from other towns and sections, near and distant, as follows:

Santa Cruz-130 lots and 21 tracts, 2,227
acres. \$103,000 89
Santa Clara-10 lots and 21 tracts, 2,237
acres. \$103,000 89
Santa Clara-10 lots and 13 tracts, 2,367
66,112 85
Watsonville-26 lots and 3 tracts, 170
acres. \$1,200 00
Mayfield-4 lots and 6 tracts, 170
acres. \$1,200 00
Mayfield-4 lots and 6 tracts, 200 acres, 50,505 70
Percactero-15 lots and 7 tracts, 400
Registero-15 lots and 7 tracts, 400
Registero-15 lots and 7 tracts, 900 acres, 50,505 70
Percactero-15 lots and 7 tracts, 900
Registero-15 lots and 8 tracts, 900
Registero-15 lots and 900
Registero-15 lots 800
Registero-15 lots LAND SALMS.